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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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BOLSHEVISM AND EDUCATION
DANGER TO THE NEW REGIME
SUPERIOR BRAINS OF THE BOURGEOISIE.

The special correspondent of the Observer (London) writes as follows:

There are three differing types of Communist leaders: one that is driven by vision and intuition, of which Lenin is the representative; a second, represented by Trotsky, dominated by will-power, instinct, and impulse; and a third, preoccupied in analysis and looking for theoretical arguments and explanations. This last type, the most common when the party had more leisure for Marxist theories, has now in the turmoil of action become a comparative rarity in the Communist ranks. Today the best representative of this theory is the mind of Bukharin, the editor of Pravda. But he is by no means a mere philosopher; in action he is as firm as some of the leaders who have fewer of his scientific scruples, and who sometimes make a joke of Bukharin's "metaphysics."

Bukharin's dual qualities, as a purist in theory and a fighter, have created for him outside Russia the reputation of being the extremist among the Communist leaders.

But it was not Bukharin's "extremism" that made me desire to see him and hear what he had to say about the position and prospects of Communism in Russia. I interviewed him because he is known to be an absolutely convinced Communist, theoretically honest and fearless in analysis. I was interested to see how he would explain the contradictions of Communism and capitalism in present-day Russia. And I hoped also to understand what it is that lies at the root of his seemingly unhesitating conviction of the final victory of Communism.

FABULOUS FEUDS.

I met Bukharin in his editorial offices at the Pravda. At the outset I jokingly told him that I was supposed to be interviewing him as the leader of the Communist left wing and would be pretender to the Communist throne. At this he was greatly amused, and said that he always enjoyed the American newspaper description of his frequent attacks on the Kremlin as the head of the "left" group. He said that though there is not a word of truth in the description of him as the opponent of Lenin or Trotsky, he would not trouble to correct this misrepresentation; for he considers that "it is all to the good if the bourgeoisie is lulled into the belief that we are always squabbling."

THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY.
Bukharin is the author of "The Economics of the Transition Period," an attempt to show how the nationalisation of the Communist Party in industry, agriculture, and trade, create a transition towards Communism. My main question therefore was: "How does the new economic policy fit in with the transition? Is it a plain reversal of the Communist theories, or do you think of the new economic policy as a link in the chain leading to Communism?"

"Yes," he said, "the new economic policy fits in with our theories. It is not a revocation of our schemes. It is simply a strategic manoeuvre, but a manoeuvre of development which will fill an entire historical period."
However, he admitted that the introduction of this economic measure proves that the Communist Party committed a mistake when it attempted at one blow the entire economic life of the country, with only the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working-class without the necessary management ability at their disposal, and without a vestige of the necessary new organisation. "We estimated correctly that the central evil of capitalism was its waste caused by anarchy in production. We equally correctly perceived that the remedy was a rational production by a State plan of economy. However we made the mistake of ignoring the fact that the cost of administering an economic system so widely scattered and so slightly centralised as the Russian is bound to be far greater than even the waste of capitalist anarchy in production. As a consequence, the economic life of the country suffered first through the destruction caused by the revolution; and, secondly, through the waste due to a hasty attempt to reorganise on too centralised lines."

NOT A RETREAT—A RETARDATION.

It took the Bolsheviks quite a period of time before they understood the root cause of their mistake. At first they attributed the ever-increasing fall in production to the lack of experience, then they explained it by saying that the nation was perhaps not yet ripe for the revolution, and the concentration of control not thorough enough. No sooner said than done; and more nationalisation and closer concentration followed. The result was more chaos, greater waste, and less production.

As a result, the new economic policy, "But," said Bukharin, "this new economic policy is not a retreat; it is rather a retardation. For our intentions remain the same; we are only going to carry them out in a more systematic way. The central idea of the new economic policy is to reconstruct and re-organise the vital big industries as a nucleus of the proletarian state. It means to retain and develop only as much as we can possibly tackle with our scanty organising forces. That is why we have left the peasants to settle their own affairs without the interference of the State; that is why we have given back to private enterprise three-quarters of industry and almost the entire trade of the country. So you see that there are in fact two aspects of our new policy: there is freedom of enterprise and non-interference of the State on the one hand, and on the other a rigid centralised State organisation of the chief economic arteries of the country, transport, foreign trade, and industry. This free trade, Manoeuvring, amidst compulsory domination of the State organised as State Capitalism."

WE WERE TOO SANGUINE.

Bukharin did not dispute that the formula of the Marxists in the beginning of this century, that Russia suffers not from capitalism but from "insufficiently developed capitalism," holds good. In fact he holds the development of the productive forces of the country to be the basis of the paramount aim of their present policy. "It is that is so," I asked, "and if you really have at heart the development of the productive forces of the country, why insist on retarding this development by State compulsion? Why not let free and unhampered enterprise do for Russia what it did for America and America?"

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"That would be a gross mistake," replied Bukharin, "for it would be simply overlooking some of the realities of modern capitalist development in Europe and America. The syndicates and trusts in America, Stinnes and other great industrial groups in Germany, the living examples of the tendency of capitalism which exactly corresponds to the form of capitalism in the State trusts of our new economic policy. If we gave up the commanding positions that we now hold and suddenly decentralised transport and heavy industry, we should be going back beyond the present stage of capitalism. The inevitable result would be Russia drifting towards another revolution, just as Europe is drifting towards revolution now. The fact that the world-revolution has not yet taken place proves, certainly, that we were too sanguine; and that we made a mistake in our calculations. But it would be making a greater mistake than we did to conclude that, since the revolution failed to materialise at the date when we expected it, it will not come at all. It may take an historical period for the revolution to arrive, but the revolution is sure to come, and we are convinced that when it comes it will take the form of nationalising as a first step the concentrated big syndicates and trusts."

THE RISK OF BACKSLIDING.

"Admitting," I said, "that this is the natural line for Communist policy to take in Russia, does it not imply dangers for the Communist Party? Is it not quite conceivable that the party which develops capitalism? Will it not some day have become a Communist Party in name only?"

"No doubt," replied Bukharin, "this danger exists, and it is a real and a very grave one. The history of revolutions is full of examples of such a process when parties of revolution became parties of order. Sometimes the only reminder of a revolutionary party is its watchword on public buildings. Yes; it is a risky adventure, and unless we are victorious to the end, there is quite a chance that we may degenerate just as Christianity degenerated."

With his innate desire to analyse and to visualise, Bukharin at once tried to give the theory of the danger. He said: "It is easy to get alarmed about the possibilities of a change in psychology in the working class, brought about by a set of new conditions which is transforming the proletariat into a new class of industrial managers. This danger, real and serious as it is, is by no means the fundamental peril. The fundamental menace is the fact that the proletariat as such cannot count on the managing abilities of the proletariat and has to entrust the direction of industry to the enemy class. Serious is the fact that the working class does not possess a sufficiently numerous, efficient, and experienced body (Bukharin used the word 'cadre') of administrators and organisers of industry. This is the real and the only danger for Communism in Russia. The time has passed when we were apprehensive of military danger. Military intervention is gone for ever. From outside, our enemies could never take us; the danger lies within. It is the superior education and experience of our vanquished bourgeoisie. There have been many examples in history when the vanquished have assimilated their victors. This always happened when the culture of the vanquished was higher than that of the conquerors."

What we suffer from is the absence of cadres of industrial managers of working-class origin, and the necessity of giving the positions of command to elements, to specialists, belonging to the enemy class. In the business of creating the Red Army, we had a similar experience. There, too, we had to resort to the enemy class. But there we succeeded. Only a few betrayed us there; for treason there would not obviously have been treason against the revolution. But the position of bourgeois officers in industry would be quite a different matter. There they must instinctively and systematically betray us. Worse than that—they will try to disintegrate and to assimilate us."

A MONOPOLY OF EDUCATION.

"The problem of Communism in Russia is therefore a problem of education of the working class, a problem of creating 'cadres' of working class organisers of industry. If we succeed in this respect, we have succeeded in our revolution. But this problem cannot be solved by revolutionary methods. The problem is to educate the working class more quickly than the bourgeoisie class can get education. Therefore the true basis and meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat is may sound shocking to you, but monopoly of education is the most essential and the most important of the privileges of every ruling class. There is nothing else on which a ruling class can base its power. The monopoly of education must become the privilege of the proletariat if the proletariat is to win. And I may tell you that we are now concentrating on this our motto is: 'to conquer the school for the proletariat.'"

Bukharin's ideas of the monopoly of education for working-class formalists in this interview is now being actually attempted in Russia, but it is better known under the odd name of "the cultural front."

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

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THE MANCHU EMPEROR
CHARACTER SKETCH.

An article describing the youthful Manchu Emperor has been written by Mr. R. F. Johnston, the Emperor's interpreter, and is published in *The Times*. He explains why the term "Emperor" is used where most people would probably expect to find "ex-Emperor." The Manchu Emperor's position is different from that of the various abdicated monarchs in several European countries. It was expressly stipulated in the Agreement of 1912 between the Imperial Court and the Republican Party that the Emperor should keep his Imperial title, together with certain privileges, should receive a large subsidy from the State for the upkeep of his Court and household, and should always be treated by the Republican Government with the courtesy and respect which would be accorded to a foreign Sovereign on Chinese soil.

Ever since the acceptance of the compromise which terminated the revolution, the Emperor has continued to reside in the Imperial Palace in Peking, has been accorded Imperial honours there, and has maintained most harmonious relations with the successive Presidents of the Republic. It may be pointed out that the official title of the Manchu ruler is never "Emperor of China," but *Tu Ching Kuo-Tu Huang Ti*, or, more briefly, *Tu Ching Huang Ti*—"The Ching Emperor"—and this is the title by which he has still the legal right to be addressed. The dynastic name *Ching*, which means "Pure," is simply a Chinese translation of the word "Manchu," which was originally the name of that clan of the Chien Tartars to which the Ching emperors traced their ancestry.

THE PERSONAL NAME.

Like all his countrymen, the Emperor has a variety of personal names. His "milk-name"—that given to him in infancy—was "Wu," which means "Noon-day." It is never used now. The more formal name which he was given before he came to the throne was "P'u Yi." After his accession this name practically became taboo, for it was improper to speak of the Emperor by his personal designation. Those who feel that courtesy is not incompatible with Republicanism usually refer to the Emperor respectfully, though not quite accurately, as "Hisian Tung." Strictly speaking, this is not a personal name, but a "reign-title"—just as "Kang-hsi" and "Chien-lung" are not names but reign-titles. It is not till after an emperor's death that he really acquires a name that can be freely as well as correctly used.

The present young Emperor has realised the inconvenience of not having a name which can properly be applied to him during his lifetime; and having discovered that Western monarchs have personal names that can be so used, he decided long ago to provide himself with a foreign name. The name he selected was Henry. Shortly before his wedding he bestowed a foreign name upon his Empress as well, choosing a name which, like his own, is well as creditably known in the annals of English Royalty—Elizabeth.

POETIC GIFTS.

By foreign reckoning the Emperor will not be seventeen till February, 1923, and his bride is eight months younger than himself. He is rather above the average height of his countrymen, and has no ceased growing. He is slender, with dark, frank eyes, a pleasant smile, and a thoughtful expression. His hands are small and are well-formed, and his fingers which are remarkably supple, are those of an artist. As to his manners, they are the manners of a Manchu gentleman. Nothing more need be said, for no higher praise could be given.

He has inherited some of the poetic gifts of his great ancestor, the Emperor Kao Tsung (Chien-lung). He has written a good deal of verse in the classic style, and has even tried his hand at the modern colloquial style which is now affected by up-to-date Young China. Several of his classic poems have been published by him over an assumed name in a Peking newspaper. This is a fact hitherto unknown to more than two or three. Even the editor of the newspaper which published the poems was not in the secret.

The Emperor's literary talents have been well fostered by his Chinese teachers, all of whom have been men of nationwide celebrity. From these distinguished scholars, and others who have passed away, the young Emperor has imbibed a genuine taste for good literature. He has also acquired from them the art of calligraphy—always in China, included among the fine arts—and wields his brush in a way that has won the admiration of experts. His English handwriting, also, is bold and "formed," and is certainly not modelled on that of his English tutor. His artistic gifts, in fact, are inborn. He has never been taught to draw, either in Chinese or in foreign style, yet he is most skilful in the portrayal of figures, human and other. He draws with great rapidity, using a foreign pencil, and often produces vivid sketches with a few deft strokes.

CHINESE CHANGES.

The Emperor is Chinese in sympathy, in education, in general outlook. All his Imperial ancestors strove, with astonishing success, to identify themselves with Chinese interests in every possible way, and it is due to this consistently pursued policy that the line of demarcation between Manchus and Chinese is now nearly obliterated. The Emperor readily assimilates "new views," is tolerant of heretical opinions, reads newspapers voraciously, and is immeasurably more familiar with social and political world currents than the majority of those among whom he lives. He had his quag taken over early in 1922, much to the disgust of the three Imperial dowagers, and against the wishes of his two Chinese tutors. The result of this is that, for the first time since the establishment of the Manchu dynasty, the Forbidden City is now practically quiescent. Nevertheless, (Continued at foot of next column.)

DOUBLE SUICIDE IN A
MANILA HOTEL.
TWO AMERICANS END THEIR LIVES.The *Manila Times* of February 28th says:—

Mystery surrounds the double suicide committed by Mrs. Ana M. Schlessinger, 47, a stenographer, and George Baldwin, noted singer, who was the musical director of the Frawley Comedy Company which performed here last January—early this morning at the Luneta Hotel. A strong dose of cyanide of potassium caused their almost instantaneous death, police believe.

It appears from the data gathered by secret service that Mrs. Schlessinger had been separated from her husband who is in the United States. She had been working as stenographer in a local commercial firm, for several years. Chief Hunt said she is reported to own property in the States. A cheque book of the Philippine National bank was found among her personal property.

Baldwin was separated from the Frawley Comedy Company some time in January. He had been singing in some local shows for a living during the past weeks. He was to leave for Baguio to-morrow where he was to work in the Pines Hotel.

Friends of Baldwin told secret service he had been complaining of lack of funds for some time. This makes police believe it was lack of money that made Baldwin decide to end his life.

Chief Hunt declared Baldwin had been giving different names around town for the past months. There was an instance, he said, when Baldwin gave his name as William. When the suicide was first reported to police his name was given as Harry. An examination of his personal papers found in his luggage at the Manila Hotel disclosed that his real name was George.

Baldwin was well known to theatre goers from New York to San Francisco. It was in the latter city that he started in his profession. He was a great favourite at the Alcazar Theatre as a member of its stock company. He afterwards went to New York and was leading man for Baleka Surut, and supported Sam Bernard, the famous comedian, on Broadway.

Baldwin was a very versatile actor, having appeared in dramatic as well as comedy roles. He was also a talented pianist and was the possessor of an unusually good voice.

LEGISLATION IN THE
PHILIPPINES.

LONG LIST OF WAITING BILLS.

About fifty-two of the 80 bills recommended by the Governor General in his message to the Legislature during its recent extra session were not acted upon. Among the most important of these measures are those concerning the rubber concessions, land and mineral leases, woman suffrage bill, creation of school funds, mill tax for the University of the Philippines, and the exemption of export products from wharfage charges and machinery from import duty.

Other measures which failed to pass were the bill approved by the lower house granting pensions to Constabulary officers after retirement from service, the administration measure intended for the relief of the Russian refugees by allowing their vessels to engage in inter-island shipping, the divorce bill approved by the lower house and the measure recommended by the Governor General providing for an amendment to the Chinese bookkeeping law.

THE RICE MARKET.

SHORTAGE OF SAIGON RICE.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, Saigon, in their latest report, which is dated February 12th state:—

Since our last report (January 28th) our market has been quiet but very firm on account of the information received from the interior concerning the crop being not very encouraging. According to the latest official estimate the quantity of paddy in Cochinchina available for export would be 1,139,751 tons, viz. about 40,000 tons of white rice and broken, the Cambodian supply for export being estimated at about 50,000 tons of rice and by products. The total quantity exported during 1922 from Saigon will probably not come over 300,000 tons against 315,000 tons during 1922 and 1,518,000 during 1921. The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January to January 28th, 1923, was 78,887 tons against 75,530 in 1922. We quote to-day white Saigon rice No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$5.44 per picul f.o.b., Saigon for February/March shipment.

both the Chinese tutors, as a silent protest against what they regarded as an act of disloyalty on the part of his Majesty to the traditions of his house, have retained their queues to this day. This matter of cutting off superfluous hair may appear to be a trifling example of the Emperor's progressive tendencies; but those who know China and the tenacity of "old custom" in that country will understand that it was no trifling matter at all, but an outward manifestation of a very significant inner rebellion against that spirit of tyrannous conservatism which was one of the fundamental causes of the ruin of the dynasty.

The Emperor is under no delusions as to his own position, or as to the present status of China among the nations of the world. Though naturally high-spirited, he has not the gaiety and lightness of heart that a boy of his age should have. He has never become reconciled to his narrow and artificial surroundings, and makes no secret of his longing for liberty. But he has no political ambitions. Nor does he harbour ill-will against the enemies of his House.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The Inspector of the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Mr. Fred Fisher) in a report dated the 1st inst. covering the work done since November 15th last, says:—

Since my last report we have taken in the markets at Aberdeen and Shum-shaipo, so that we are now dealing with all markets. Handbills containing the Regulations under "Exports and Imports," in Chinese, have been posted in all the British Section stations along the railway, and in many of the stations on the Chinese section. The work in connection with the junk and launch trade has been attended to much more than before my last report. The Regulations relating to the transport of poultry, issued by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., in August, 1921, have been distributed to most of the compradores stores, Chinese eating houses, restaurants, hotels, and boarding houses. There is considerable improvement in the way the Chinese carry their fowls, and now that we have two Inspectors more instructional work will be done and greater improvement made. Much work is still before us which we cannot touch at present, and as soon as the Government will grant us some power, and legislate for the protection of animals, and we can afford another Inspector, we can take this in hand and make the Society what it should be.

I have only had one prosecution since my last report owing to the fact that I have not found any flagrant case of cruelty, which I submit proves an all-round improvement. That the requirements of the Hongkong Regulations are known in the interior is proved by passengers bringing fowls down in small hand baskets, nearly all of which are lined, and I am glad to say that it is seldom I have to separate any of the poultry, coming down by the steamers, because of overcrowding.

The following is a summary of the work done since my last report:—

Transport.

Crates of poultry inspected	723
Trucks and lorries inspected	145
Crates of junks and ferries inspected	87
Pigs by junks and ferries inspected	1,526
Pigs from villages to slaughter-house inspected	314
Cattle in junks inspected	182

Imports.

Crates of poultry on board junks inspected	328
Pigs on board junks inspected	318
Cattle on board junks inspected	317
Sheep on board junks inspected	313
Crates of poultry in ships inspected	2,948
Puppies from Canton	54
Cats from Canton	2

Visits.

To markets	190
To birdshops	45
To cattle depot, Yau-mai	12
To landing place at Kennedy Town	10
To dogs home	13
To poultry depots	33
To railway	3

Miscellaneous.

Watching markets/times	20
Dogs dealt with	5
Ignorant cruelty cases	212
Figs left in street and removed by order	36
Monkeys left in street, and removed by order	24
Pigeons maimed and ordered to be killed	6
Porkers inspected en route to villages	33
Cats for export, number	54
Prosecution, overcrowding motor lorry	225

A rather bad case of storage on board the s.s. *Fatehan* was dealt with by letter, and I have not had cause to complain of the storage of crates on board any of the Steamboat Companies steamers since.

SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL
FOR MERCHANT SERVICE.

A SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A proposal to build and endow a Seamen's Institute as a memorial to men of the Mercantile Marine who fell in the great war, was the subject of principal interest at the annual meeting of the Shanghai Seamen's Church and Mission Society, held last week in the Church House. On the proposition of the Rev. T. W. Hall, Chaplain of the Mission, seconded by Captain P. H. Rolfe, the meeting unanimously confirmed a resolution passed by the Committee in November last that a fund of \$200,000 be raised for the purpose of building and endowing an Institute as a memorial to men of the Mercantile Marine who fell in the Great War.

Captain P. H. Rolfe, in seconding the resolution, said the proposed Institute was a dire necessity, and the enterprise, in his opinion, was not too ambitious in relation to the interests which would usefully be served.

In putting to the meeting the resolution, which was unanimously carried, Bishop Melroy observed that Shanghai was looking forward to a great commercial future, and they need not hesitate to go forward in this enterprise in the name of God and of good business principles.

DIVISIONAL INSPECTOR
E. BROWNE RETIRES.TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' SERVICE
WITH THE LOCAL POLICE FORCE.

After 24 years' service with the Hongkong Police Force, Divisional Inspector E. Browne retires on pension this week. He leaves for Home on the s.s. *Moran* on Wednesday. Inspector Browne is 48 years of age. He joined the local force in 1899 at the age of 25 years. For many years he served in the Capacity of detective, doing very useful work. One of his most successful jobs was the tracking down of ten pirates concerned in the piracy of the Norwegian steamer, s.s. *Childar*, which occurred not very far from British waters, surrounding Hongkong. Assisted by a band of detectives he traced the pirates to Macao and there secured the arrest of ten of them. This was in March 1914. In 1920 he figured as one of the police volunteers in acting as escort to 200 mutinous Russian refugees on board the s.s. *Antiochus*. Inspector Browne was due to proceed Home on leave at the time in company with 16 other police officers. Instead of going home by the Suez route, the police officers volunteered to escort the Russians to their ultimate destination, Vladivostok. From there they proceeded home via Canada. Inspector Browne was appointed Inspector in 1919 and on his return from leave in 1920 he was appointed district inspector in charge of Yau-mai. In August of last year, on the promotion of Inspector R. MacDonald to the position of Chief Inspector, he was appointed Divisional Inspector in charge of Central District. Inspector Browne has enjoyed the esteem of his comrades in the force and his retirement will be regretted by one and all.

Inspector Cashman is to be the new Divisional Inspector in charge of Central Station.

MISSING JUROR FINED.

FOR FAILING TO ATTEND A DEATH
INQUIRY.

Mr. G. W. Sewell appeared at the Magistrate yesterday to explain to the First Magistrate and Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) his absence from a death inquiry, held on Monday, February 26th after having received notice to attend the inquiry as a Juror.

The Magistrate: You were summoned to attend as a Juror, Mr. Sewell. Have you any explanation to offer?

Mr. Sewell said he was afraid he had no excuse to offer but, with his Worship's permission, he would like to make an explanation. On Sunday, February 25th, he was engaged in changing offices. His desk, on which he had placed the juror's notification, was moved, and on attending the old office the following day, he quite forgot all about the notification. He realized that this was no excuse, but it helped to explain the matter. He did not mean to be disrespectful to the Court.

The Magistrate: You received the summons all right?—Yes, your Worship. The Magistrate: Another Jurymen had to serve in your place. Your name was called, did you not there. I am afraid I must impose a fine of \$10.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
WANCHAI.

CHILDREN'S TOY SERVICE.

A large table loaded with children's toys appeared as an unusual addition to the furniture of the Wesleyan Church on Sunday and attracted the attention of the Sunday evening congregation.

A "toy service" had been introduced as a variation of the Sunday school scholars' service and church parade for the girl guides and boy scouts held on the first Sunday afternoon of each month. The children showed their interest in the service by attending in large numbers and bringing with them gifts.

Appropriate children's hymns were sung and the scripture lesson was read by one of the scholars, Miss Foulds. The children then passed in procession offering their gifts of toys which were received by the Chaplain's wife (Mrs. Porri) on behalf of the small patients in the Alice Memorial Hospital, Hongkong, and the Wesleyan Missionary Hospital, Fatsan. The number and variety of toys and games received will make a welcome contribution to the children's wards. An action song by the tiny tots, trained by Mrs. Luck, added to the enjoyment of the service. The Chaplain, who conducted the devotional service afterwards gave a short address on toys.

The Superintendent of the school, Mr. Kirk, was as pleased as the children with the success of the toy service and the enthusiastic response of the scholars.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The British Government has announced that the balance of the Boxer Indemnity—a sum of over £11,000,000—is to be spent on purposes that are "mutually beneficial" to the two nations, and various suggestions have already been put forward—both in London and in China—as to the best and wisest methods of expending the money. It seems probable that the greater part of the Indemnity will be assigned to projects for educating Chinese students.

He would be a bold man who asserted today that the education of British lines of natives in the dependencies of the Empire—e.g., in India and in Egypt—has been an unqualified success, an unmixed blessing; and it remains to be proved whether the experiment will be more successful when applied to Chinese youths.

However that may be, one has not yet noticed in print a suggestion that a small proportion of the Indemnity might be set aside—with advantage to both nations—for the proper education of British children. On the contrary, we meet people—Britons, at that—who tell us that, while it is highly appropriate that the whole of the Indemnity should be spent on Chinese students, it would not be "mutually beneficial" if a fraction—no matter how small—were to be reserved for the education of British children—our merchants and mercantile assistants of the future.

Truly, Sir, we are a remarkable people!

But it is to be hoped that these Britons are labouring under a misapprehension, and that the powers that be will recognize, in principle, the wisdom and justice of assigning a fair proportion of the Indemnity to the education of children of British parents domiciled in China.

I submit, Sir, that the assumption that something will be done for British children is justifiable and reasonable. In that event, how should the funds so obtained be expended for the greatest good of the greatest number?

During the Great War the British Government was perturbed by the extent and the results of German influence in China, and instituted enquiries into the question of British educational enterprise in this part of the world. Certain recommendations were made to London, but it would be safe to assume, the documents in question were safely and successfully pigeon-holed.

In 1919 considerable correspondence appeared in the columns of the *North-China Daily News* on "The Foreign Boy in China," his defects and his educational needs. It was pointed out that there is no school in China in suitable surroundings, supplying education to senior boys on typically British lines, e.g., the public school system. One writer suggested that such a school would make a suitable war-memorial. No result followed.

It was in 1920, if I remember rightly, that the Colonial Office appointed a Committee, with Sir Charles Eliot as Chairman, whose task was to devise methods and schemes for drawing together outlying parts of the Empire and strengthening the bonds that link them to the Mother Country. That Committee recommended, in particular, the encouragement of schools for British children in Egypt and in China. Once more, no result followed.

It must be confessed, Sir, that public opinion in the East is somewhat inarticulate. But to-day British communities in China have, I think, a unique opportunity for obtaining a typically British school for older boys—an urgent need, in my opinion, and one that will assuredly become increasingly so with the growth of Foreign settlements in the future. It is a question that intimately concerns every British parent who has a son to educate and who feels the burden and hardship of having to send children to England for purposes of education. It ought to win the sympathetic consideration and the active support of all who have British interests at heart. It is to be hoped, therefore, that all concerned and interested will exert their influence in an attempt to persuade our authorities that the reservation of a small proportion of the Indemnity for a school for British boys is both reasonable and just.

No British schoolmaster in China, who is worth his salt and who maintains intimate personal relations with his pupils, will deny, if he is candid, that

the influences the Foreign boy too often encounters in our trading centres are pernicious and prejudicial. "It is no argument to contend that these influences are to be found the world over, and that even schools in England of established reputation are not above reproach. The facts remain that vice is easy and cheap in our crowded settlements, and that embarkation on a vicious career is facilitated in the Treaty Ports. It is not right, and it is not fair, that the growing lad should be exposed to such influences and to such risks, both physical and moral."

Apart from the moral issue involved, we are all probably agreed that in really successful education—using that term in its widest sense—a good climate and a wholesome environment are factors of very great value. Hence it is extremely important that such a school, if ever established, should be situated in the best climate obtainable, in open country, remote from populous centres—preferably by the sea.

A twentieth part of the Indemnity would be sufficient to build, equip and maintain the suggested public school, including an endowment fund to pay the salaries of the staff. There might be a sufficient balance to assist necessitous parents and/or to help the more promising scholars to a university career in Britain. There would be no need to pauperize—in an educational sense—the local British public, and parents should be expected to pay the bare cost of board—say, about \$3000 per annum. The education offered would be cheap, but that should not react unfavourably on the tone of a school, for, fortunately, character and cash are in no way related, or allied. Under existing conditions, to preserve the tone of the school, Eurasians should be excluded. Perhaps, other arrangements could be made for their benefit.

An alternative scheme to the one outlined above would be the creation of scholarships on a large scale to ship boys in batches to the "Old Country." This scheme would be objectionable for two reasons. (1) It would be far more expensive—at least three times as costly. (2) The separation of a boy from his home, for years on end, at a time in life when home influence is most needed, is educationally unsound while the greater need is for a school for senior boys, it would obviously make for efficiency if that school had its own preparatory department in separate premises, and a comprehensive scheme would also include a school for girls in a similar environment.

If a round ten million sterling be expended on Chinese youths, would it be too preposterous, Sir, to suggest that it would be "mutually beneficial" to reserve the balance for the education of British boys and girls—I am, etc.,

HERBERT L. BEER.
Weihaiwei School,
February 22nd, 1928.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—It is with great trepidation that the undersigned ventures to correct such acknowledged authorities on the history of England as Col. Harvey, the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and the editorial historian of Reuters Agency, but the assertion by the former that the first Prince of Wales was called The Black Prince calls for explanation.

I would point out that Edward I. ("Long Shanks"), after conquering Wales, created his eldest son (an infant) the first Prince of Wales, who became Edward II. The latter's eldest son, who was created the second Prince of Wales, became Edward III., and it was his eldest son, created the third Prince of Wales, and the first Duke of Cornwall, who was called The Black Prince. Yours, etc.,

"BULL DURHAM"

DEFENCE CORPS SHOOT.

ALL-COMERS' EVENT WON BY KING'S CORPORAL.

The All-Comers' event in the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Force Rifle Meeting was shot off at Stonecutters on Sunday. The conditions of the shoot were seven shots and two practice shots at 200 yards, 500 yards, and 600 yards; plinks and wind gauges were allowed. The result was in doubt up to the last minute. Lance-Corporal Balmforth of the King's was the winner eventually, his scores being: at 200 yards, 27; at 500 yards, 33; at 600 yards, 32; total 92. Corporal F. C. Goodman of the Defence Corps, and Captain Quinlan, of Stonecutters' staff, each scored 91.

AFTER TWO-AND-A-HALF YEARS.

EMBEZZLER BROUGHT TO BOOK.

In 1920 sums of money, amounting in all to over \$4,000, were embezzled from the firm of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. Ltd., Queen's Road by two of their employees. These two men, named Cheung Lu-chi and Ip Chan-kong, a shop and a bill-clerk respectively, absconded, and no trace of them was found until recently when Cheung was arrested on a warrant.

Yesterday afternoon he was brought before Mr. R. F. Lindell and charged on four counts with embezzling sums of money during the months of July, September, October and November, 1920, amounting to \$1,833.30, which had been received by him on account of the firm. Mr. G. A. S. Russ appeared to defend and pleaded "guilty" to all four counts. He added that there was something to be said for the defendant, who was rather a secondary party in the matter, the main mover in the embezzlement being the other man, Ip Chan-kong, a bill-clerk to the assistant cashier of the firm, who had absconded and had not been found. The defendant collected these accounts and he should have paid them over direct to the cashier. Instead of doing this he paid them over to the bill-clerk. The defendant knew that Ip was not doing right, and in consequence he received a fair share of the profits, amounting to about \$400. If this man Ip had not started the embezzlement, the defendant would not have been in the box. It was only at the instigation of the other man that he departed from the straight road.

Mr. Russ then read a statement made by the defendant to the police, in which the defendant said he suspected the bill-clerk of not going straight, as he was living beyond his means. He taxed him about it and the bill-clerk informed him that he was using the Company's money. For keeping quiet, the defendant was to receive a share in the profits from speculations which the bill-clerk was carrying on. Mr. Russ said that the firm would be satisfied with a light sentence, which would serve as a warning to other employees. He pleaded for leniency.

In reply to the Magistrate, Inspector Pincoff said that the police would be quite satisfied with a light sentence. The Magistrate said: "I understand there is a considerable sum of money still not accounted for."

Inspector Pincoff replied that about \$3,000 was still missing.

His Worship ordered the defendant to be sent to goal for three months, with hard labour on each count, the sentences to run consecutively, making twelve months in all.

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

"It is always interesting to study the different treatment given to the same subject by two composers. There are doubtless many who will remember Mr. Eric Rice's effective setting of "Full Fathom Five" composed for the A.D.C.'s recent production of the "Tempest." The Philharmonic Society are giving "Full Fathom Five" as set to music by Dr. Charles Wood, which will be performed by the Society's chorus and orchestra."

Schubert's well known song "Who is Sylvia?", arranged as a 4-part song by John E. West, will form the second part of this item and will also be sung by the chorus with orchestral accompaniment.

Mr. Rice, we are glad to see, will give a pianoforte solo—two bracketed numbers—(a) John Gerrard William's "Poi Pouri" comprising six short pieces illustrative of Lavender, Thyme, Pinks, Camellia, Roses and Lilies of the Valley, and (b) Percy Grainger's Colonial Song—a melody written in 1911 and dedicated to the composer's mother as an expression of the "patiently yearning, sentimental wistfulness of the people who live in virgin countries struggling against natural and climatic hardships."

An item which will be of much interest will be a duet in which Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Collett will sing Wilfred Sanders' setting of "The Voyagers" and Mr. H. Waller's setting of "It was a lover and his lass."

We believe that we are correct in stating that since 1914, when the Society started its work, there have been no such choral works performed by local talent, and we look forward to hearing the Society's first concert since its revival in November of last year. All success to it in its venture.

SUPREME COURT.

CHINA SPECIE BANK'S AFFAIRS.

WINDING UP ORDER.

An order was made in the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), yesterday for the winding up of the affairs of the China Specie Bank, Ltd.

The order was made after the hearing of a petition for the winding up of the Bank, put in by the General Exchange Co., Ltd., of Lee House Street, Hongkong, a creditor.

The China Specie Bank was stated in the Petition to have been incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, 1911-15, on the 20th March, 1920, the registered office being at 6, Duddell Street, Hongkong. The nominal capital of the company was £1,000,000 (sterling), which amount was divided into 200,000 shares of £5 each. The amount of the capital paid up is £120,000.

Petitioners claimed that the Bank was indebted to them in the sum of \$139,832.77 for current account and overdraft, that sum being \$129,832.77 deposit on current account, and \$10,000 fixed deposit. They had applied to the Bank for payment, and the Bank had failed to pay. They submitted that the Bank was insolvent, and unable to pay its debts.

The assets of the Bank were set down as follows:—

Money on loan, \$200,000, (estimated to produce \$100,000).
Investments in shares, \$348,000, (now estimated at \$173,000).
Landed property, \$280,000.

In Shanghai the company's loans, advances, and overdrafts were estimated to produce \$200,000. This made the total assets \$553,000.

Under the circumstances the petitioners contended that it was just and equitable that the Bank be wound up.

Mr. Elsie Zeitlyn, instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, represented the petitioners.

Mr. Zeitlyn submitted to His Lordship that the petitioners had received no notice of any opposition, or of any intention to oppose. He had petitioned for an order that the Bank be wound up on the ground that it was unable to pay its debts. On the 10th February Mr. Justice Gompertz appointed the Official Receiver as Provisional Liquidator, and on February 13th the Official Receiver made an application for leave to employ Mr. J. H. Seth, incorporated accountant, of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth, and Fleming, Hongkong, as special manager of the China Specie Bank. The application was granted and the appointment made. Mr. Seth had since made an affidavit in which he stated that he had investigated the affairs of the Bank, and according to the accounts, the liabilities on the Bank's capital exceeded the assets by the sum of \$253,814.08. And in his (Mr. Seth's) opinion, the assets would not realise the amount set out in the account. The bank was hopelessly insolvent.

His Lordship said there was no doubt of the power of the Court to make an order for the winding up of the Bank's affairs. It was apparent that the Bank was unable to pay its debts. The petition alleged that the company was insolvent, and Mr. Seth, an incorporated accountant of high standing in the Colony, had made investigations on the information supplied, and his affidavit showed that the liabilities of the capital exceeded the assets by the sum of \$253,000. The Bank was hopelessly insolvent, and the order for winding up would be made, with costs.

CLAIM BY A SHANGHAI DEPOSITOR.

At H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, last week, before his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner, The China Specie Bank, Ltd., was sued by a depositor, Fu Tung, for the recovery of Tls. 23,770, balance of cash deposit in his current account with the bank, the claim stating that formal notice for withdrawal of this amount had been given, and defendant had wrongfully refused and still refused to pay.

Mr. L. K. Kentwell appeared for plaintiff and Mr. E. E. Newman and Mr. A. Kiesel for defendant. Mr. Kentwell was about to open his case, when Mr. Newman, pointing out that the writ had not been specially endorsed, asked for pleadings.

His Lordship observed that applications for summary judgment must be made carefully and accurately. The writ was not specially endorsed, and he must make the usual order for pleadings.

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Black Currants ...	per bottle	1.70
Gooseberries ...	"	85
Greengages ...	"	1.15
Raspberries & Currants ...	"	1.50
Red Plums ...	"	85
Rhubarb ...	"	70

Devonshire Bacon ...	per lb.	1.60
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE
ASSOCIATION.
FOUNDERS' DAY.
20th YEAR OF THE COLLEGE.

ON SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, there will be Tennis and Football Matches followed by Tea at the College. All Old Boys are cordially invited to be present. At 5 p.m. the Annual General Meeting will take place. In the evening there will be an Association Dinner, information about which can be obtained from Mr. No. 222 Kwong Lok, Hing Ching, 6, Queen's Road, F. A. BRITTON, Hon. Sec. S.S.C.A. [493]

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for Office.
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NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Business of our Engineering De-
partment has been acquired by THE JARDINE
ENGINEERING CORPORATION, LIMITED, and
will be henceforth carried on by that
Company as heretofore carried on by us.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923. [489]

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we
have acquired the Business of the
Engineering Department of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., and that
such business will be henceforth carried
on by us as heretofore carried on by them.
THE JARDINE ENGINEERING
CORPORATION, LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1923. [490]

G. R.
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on
MONDAY, 5th MARCH.
Students will be Enrolled at the Education
Office only, and should apply at once for
Entry Forms. [475]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY
AND PIGEON SHOW.

BY kind permission of the Officer Command-
ing The Hongkong Defence Corps, a
Show will be held at
THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS
on
SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1923,
from 3 to 6 P.M.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will
be classes for Puppies from 6 to 12 months old,
for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old on
the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs.
Entry Forms may be had from the
Undersecretary.
No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied
by the Entrance Fee. Dog \$2, Cat \$1,
Poultry and Pigeons, 50 cents per pen.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON 7th Inst.
B. L. BROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o THE EASTERN EXTENSION
TELEGRAPH CO. [486]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO
ANIMALS.

FANCY DRESS BALL
TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 6th, at 8.30 P.M.
in the
CITY HALL.

TICKETS—\$4.00 Each, obtainable at
HONGKONG HOTEL
HONGKONG CLUB (Hall porter),
HELENA MAT INSTITUTE,
CAFÉ WISEMAN,
ANDERSON MUSIC CO. [477]

BETTER EDUCATION FOR BRITISH
CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held in
THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM,
CITY HALL
on
THURSDAY, MARCH 8th, 1923, at
5.30 P.M. sharp.

THE BETTER EDUCATION OF
BRITISH CHILDREN IN HONGKONG.

The Chair will be taken by
Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Supported by
Hon. Mr. P. H. HODGKIN, Hon. Mr. E. V. D.
PAER, Mr. H. W. BIRD, Mr. MONTAGUE EDM.
Mr. A. O. LANG, Mr. A. R. LOWE.

The Meeting will be addressed by
MR. N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, M.A.
This subject is of grave importance and all
Parents and others interested are earnestly
requested to attend. [418]

LADIES and GENTLEMEN Suffering
from any kind of Disease, however
complicated and long-standing, the case may
be, are requested to write present condition of
the disease. Full particulars of treatment,
advice, etc., free under cover. "BAY" WOMAN,
Beacon-square (H.P.), Calcutta (India). [105]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL OR-
DINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Company (since its registration) will be held at
the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on
MONDAY, the 12th MARCH, 1923, at 11.00
A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the General Managers, together with
Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st
October, 1922.

The Register of Shares of the Company will
be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 6th day of
March, to Tuesday, the 13th day of March,
1923, both days inclusive, during which period
no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1923. [445]

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1923rd ANNUAL Back Page of
Annual is still Open for Acceptance. Apply—8,
Des Vaux Road. [435]

POSTAL NOTIFICATION.
No. 599.

EXAMINATION FOR CLERKS.

NOTIFICATION IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an Examination for Appointment
of Clerks at a commencing Monthly Salary of
HK. Tn. 45 = \$67.50 will be held on or about
the 8th MARCH Next at the Postal District
Head Office, Canton.

Only applicants possessing Certificates of
Graduation from a School will be qualified to
sit in the Examination. A good knowledge of
English and Chinese is essential. Those desir-
ing to compete in the Examination must send in
an early date, their applications in English
giving particulars of place of Birth, Age, Past
Career, Present Address and School from which
they have graduated and forwarding copy of
the Certificate they hold. Testimonials from
present employers should also accompany
applications from those who have been in busi-
ness since leaving school.

Candidates whose applications are considered
satisfactory will be called to this office for
an interview and only those considered as
suitable will be called for the Examination and
informed of the exact date thereof.
F. B. TOLLIDAY,
Postal Commissioner for Kwangtung.
Canton, 21st February, 1923. [440]

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
CANTON-KOWLOON LINE.

WITH the approval of the Ministry of
Communications, TENDERS are
invited by the HEAD OFFICE of the
CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY CHINESE
SECTION, for the supply of TWO
LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS. The Boilers
are required to be identical and inter-
changeable with those of the Main Line
Engines of the Railway and to fit the present
frames; quotations to be C.I.F. Hongkong
and delivery on to Railway Wagons at Hoi's
Wharf.

Specification, drawings and full parti-
culars may be obtained upon application to
the Head Office of the Railway at Canton.
Applications must be accompanied by a
cheque for \$1,035.00, of which \$335.00 is for
cost of drawings and specification, and
\$1,000.00 for deposit which will be returned
upon receipt of a bona fide tender.

TENDERS, enclosed in sealed envelope
clearly marked "TENDER FOR LOCO-
MOTIVE BOILERS," and addressed to "The
Managing Director, CANTON-KOWLOON RAIL-
WAY CHINESE SECTION, Canton," will be
received to the 4th day of May 1923.
The firm whose tender is accepted will be
required to sign a formal Contract and to
furnish a deposit or guarantee to the
amount of 10 per cent. of the value of the
contract for the due performance thereof.
The Railway does not bind itself to accept
the lowest or any tender.

The Head Office,
CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.
Canton, 5th February, 1923. [461]

COMPANIES (WINDING UP)
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the COMPANIES
ORDINANCE 1911-1921

and
IN THE MATTER of the CHINA SPECIE
BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
petition for the winding up of the above
named Company by the Court was on the 8th
day of February, 1923, presented to the said
Court by THE GENERAL EXCHANGE COMPANY,
LIMITED, a Company registered in Hongkong
under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance
1911-1921 and whose registered office is
at No. 15, Ice House Street, Victoria in the
Colony of Hongkong aforesaid.

And that the said petition is directed to be
heard before the Court sitting at the Court of
Justice, Victoria, aforesaid on the 5th day of
MARCH, 1923, at 10.30 A.M., and any creditor
or contributory of the said Company desirous to
support or oppose the making of an order on
the said petition may appear at the time of
hearing by himself or by Counsel for that pur-
pose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished
to any creditor or contributory of the said Com-
pany requiring the same by the undersigned on
payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 9th day of February, 1923.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
St. George's Building, Chater Road,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE.
Any person who intends to appear on the
hearing of the said petition must serve on or
send by registered post to the above-named GEO.
K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., notice in writing of
his intention so to do.
The notice must state the name and address
of the person, or if a firm, the name and address
of the firm, and must be signed by the person
or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and
must be served or if posted must be sent by
post in sufficient time to reach the above-named
not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the
4th day of March, 1923. [367]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER
of the Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1923, to
WEDNESDAY, 14th APRIL, 1923, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1923. [483]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PRIAM"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk and subject to
terms and conditions of storage at Hoi's
wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 3rd March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays be-
tween the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free
storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 8th March, will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before the
23rd March, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1923. [434]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"EURYBATES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk and subject to
terms and conditions of storage at Hoi's wharf.
The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 3rd March.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays be-
tween the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon
within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th
March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented to the undersigned on or before the
23rd March, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1923. [433]

S.S. "PORTHOS."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MAR-
SEILLES, etc., also ex S.S. "COMMIS-
SAIRE PIERRE LE COCQ" from COGNAC,
etc., with Transshipment at SAIGON,
in connection with above Steamer,
are hereby informed that their Goods, with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables,
are being landed, and stored at their risks
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon,
whence delivery may be obtained immediately
after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
the 8th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 13th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on
Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 A.M., by Messrs.
Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1923. [487]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

SAILED 6th JANUARY, 1923.

THE Steamship.

"KUMERIC"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
informed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, all Goods remaining
undelivered after 9th March, 1923, will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
18th March, 1923, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 8th March, 1923, at 9.30
A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1923. [486]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES,

of Great Age, matured

in Sherrywood

Casks.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

KRIEHL.—At Shanghai, on February 25th,
to Mr. and Mrs. A. KRIEHL, a son.

LANDOWN.—At Shanghai, on February
25th, to Rev. and Mrs. ARNOLD P.
LANDOWN, a daughter.

SOPHER.—At Shanghai, on February 28th,
to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. SOPHER, a
son.

MARRIAGE.

SKINNER—MACFARLANE.—At Shanghai,
on February 25th, ROBERT WEDDING SKIN-
NER, to MARY HAY CRAWFORD MAC-
FARLANE.

DEATHS.

BELYA.—At Shanghai, on February 29th,
ALEXANDER URIAH BELYA, aged 51
years.

LITCHFIELD.—At Chefoo, on February
18th, JOSEPH VERRY LITCHFIELD.

SIM.—At Shanghai, on February 27th,
W. B. SIM (formerly of Shanghai),
aged 43 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6th, 1923.

REMOVING RACIAL DISTINC-
TION IN INDIA.

INDIA is moving fast along the road to
Constitutional Independence. As a re-
sult of a report by a Select Committee, a
Bill was recently introduced by the
Government in the Legislative Assembly
aiming at the abolition of racial distinc-
tion in criminal trials. Sir MALCOLM
HAILEY spoke of the occasion as being
momentous, and described the Bill as
a landmark in the mutual understand-
ing between Europeans and Indians. The
Bill gave to the outside world, he
said, "a tangible proof that both com-
munities were prepared to work in a
desire to abolish all misunderstandings."

Sir MALCOLM HAILEY's summary of the
provisions of the Bill was that while
it maintained inviolable the "privileges
hitherto exclusively enjoyed by Euro-
peans, it improved generally the position
of Indians who had believed the existing
procedure occasioned a denial of justice.
The measure was a result of compromise.

The right of European British subjects
to claim trial by a mixed jury is retained,
but the right is also extended in all jury
cases to Indian British subjects. Where
the case is tried by the aid of assessors,
all the assessors are to be of the same
nationality as the accused. In warrant
and summons cases before magistrates
where racial distinctions are involved the
accused is to have the right to apply for
trial before a sessions court with a mixed
jury. When judge and jury disagree in
cases where racial considerations are in-
volved the accused will have a right of
appeal on questions of fact as well as
of law. European British subjects will
be triable by all first class magistrates,
whether European or Indian. European
British subjects may be sentenced to
death or penal servitude by such magis-
trates, subject to confirmation by a High
Court. The right enjoyed by Europeans
of the nature of *habes corpus* is to be
extended to all Indians. An enquiry
must be held as to the advisability of
restricting the punishment of whipping.
All persons will have the right of appeal
against sentence of imprisonment passed
by a magistrate. British soldiers may be
tried before sessions courts, unless the
military authorities require the case to
be transferred to the High Court. The
term "European British subject" will be
restricted in the case of Colonials to those
of European descent in the male line.

The Bill differs on certain points from
the proposals made in the Report of the
Select Committee. For example, the
Committee proposed that the existing
definition of "British European subject"
should be amended by excluding refer-
ences to British Possessions other than
Great Britain and Ireland, and those
serving in His Majesty's Indian forces.
In the Bill, however, subjects of His
Majesty who were born, naturalised, or
domiciled in any Colony, and their chil-
ren and grand-children by legitimate
descent, are included within the category
of European British subjects for the
purposes of criminal procedure. The
member in charge of the Bill very
pertinently pointed out that Indians in
the Dominions are not subjected to dis-
abilities as regards the procedure appli-
cable to them in criminal trials, and
under the principle of reciprocity it
it would not be possible to accord to
Dominion subjects in India less favour-
able treatment than is accorded to
Indians in the Dominions. Any other
decision might prejudice, rather than im-
prove, the prospects of obtaining for
Indians in the Dominions better treat-
ment in matters outside the sphere of
judicial procedure. It was mentioned
that His Majesty's Government are
particularly interested in the Imperial
aspect of the proposal, and they consider
that the proposal of the Committee
would raise an invidious and controver-
sial question throughout the Empire.

The Secretary of State for India in
Council, whose specific approval was re-
quired under the Government of India
Act for certain provisions of the Bill, has
accordingly only accorded his sanction on
the understanding that the definition
proposed in the Bill will be accepted.

The measure is not regarded as "a
final solution," and it was declared on
behalf of the Government that the
measure offers no obstacle to further
advance on the road to mutual under-
standing between the Indian and
European communities. There are points
on which there was not complete agree-
ment among all the members of the com-
mittee, but the introduction of the Bill said
"the fact could not be denied that the
representatives had shown a spirit of
mutual surrender which made the under-
standing unique, and pregnant with good
results."

In the British Press of India
the measure is acclaimed as a generous
compromise. While many of the changes
are a break with tradition, the European
witnesses who gave evidence before the
Commission are understood to have
acquiesced in the proposals, and the
general hope is that they will tend to
allay the racial ill-feeling which has of
recent years embittered judicial proceed-
ings in India, and promote generally those
friendly relationships between the two
communities which must exist if the
general scheme of reform which is being
inaugurated in India is to smoothly
develop.

Entries for the forthcoming Hongkong
Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon Show
close to-morrow.

There was one Chinese case of small-
pox and one Chinese case of enteric fever
in the Colony on Sunday.

The figures of Malayan trade in
January shows imports \$38,932,000, com-
pared with \$43,597,000, and exports
\$53,739,000, against \$40,819,000.

By a printer's error, the dividend to
be paid by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,
Ltd., was given in our Saturday's issue
as 20 per cent. It should have been 10
per cent.

Next Saturday the St. Stephen's
College Association are celebrating
"Founder's Day," in ways that are
stated in an advertisement which will be
found among to-day's announcements.

There will be a musicale at the Helena
May Institute on Thursday next, March
8th, at 5.30 p.m. for members and their
friends. Tickets, which should be obtain-
ed beforehand from the Secretary, fifty
cents each.—Advt.

A Chinese engine greaser, employed at
the Green Island Cement Company's
Works, overbalanced and fell from a
ladder a distance of 30 feet on Saturday.
His skull was fractured. The injured man
is still alive but in a critical state.

A Chinese attempted to commit
suicide on the morning of the 2nd inst.,
by jumping into the harbour from one of
the Star ferry boats. He was rescued by
one of the seamen and later taken before
the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to ex-
plain his rash act.

Two small Chinese children, the sons
of a boatman, were severely burned
about the face and hands on the 1st inst.
The children were playing with matches
in the cabin of their father's junk, and
they ignited a quantity of petrol stored
in a tin in the cabin. Both the child-
ren are now in hospital.

Lieut. Osborne Wood, son and aide-de-
camp of the Governor-General of Manila,
had his hand lacerated in a motor-car
accident on Manila north road last week.
Lieut. Wood had ordered his chauffeur
to turn off into the paddy fields in order
to avoid an impending collision with an
other car. The chauffeur was internally
injured by the steering wheel.

The Portuguese gunboat *Patric* arrived
from Macao yesterday, at 4 p.m., with
General Sir Manoel Gomes da Costa who
is paying an official visit to Hongkong.
The General will disembark to-day, at
9.45 a.m. proceeding immediately to
Government House. A guard of honour
will receive him at Murray Pier.

A valuable platinum and diamond
pendant worth £150 was stolen by some
unknown person from the residence of
Mr. Williamson, of No. 139, the Peak,
during the night of the 2nd inst. The
pendant was kept in a jewellery box and
was missed on the following morning.
The police are investigating the matter.

The cable ship *Colonia* was due at
Colombo on February 28th for the purpose
of laying a new cable between
Colombo and the Straits, which it is anti-
cipated will improve the service and give
the pre-war efficiency. It is expected this
work of cable-laying will occupy a week.

A Naval funeral took place yesterday
afternoon. The funeral was that of
Leading Seaman Sidney John Ives, of
H.M.S. *Diamond*. Death took place at
the Royal Naval Hospital after a brief
illness. Deceased was a single man, and
had only been in the Colony since last
December. He was a native of Lancashire.
Sussex.

A Fancy Dress Ball will be held at the
City Hall this evening at 8.30 in aid of
the Hongkong Society for the Prevention
of Cruelty to Animals. The Hongkong
Hotel Band will play the dance music.
Tickets \$4 each (including light refresh-
ments) can be obtained at the door.
Books of coupons, 25 each, which can be
exchanged for bar refreshments, can be
purchased at the entrance to the bar.
There will be a special tram and ferry at
1.30.

A regrettable accident occurred last
week at the Public School for Boys at
Shanghai. Two of the pupils were in the
lecture room "experimenting" with che-
micals, and an explosion occurred with
somewhat serious results. The apparatus
was destroyed, and both of the young-
sters received injuries, the hand of one
of them being seriously damaged, whilst
both suffered from very much from shock
and were at once conveyed to hospital
and were detained, but it was expected
that one of them would be out again the
next day.

The Shanghai Exchange brokers last
week presented to Mr. H. F. Bell a
silver cigar box as a little memento of
the occasion of his leaving the market
for good. Mr. Bell had been a broker
for some twenty years. In the absence
of Mr. G. D. Counts, Mr. N. G. Maitland
expressed the sentiments of his fellow
members in a felicitous speech, alluding
particularly to the admirable work which
Mr. Bell had done for the Association
while a member of the Committee. He
added that Mr. Bell was a member who
could ill afford to lose, as his principal
efforts

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB' SCOTCH

The "Peg" of Ages

1745

till

to-day



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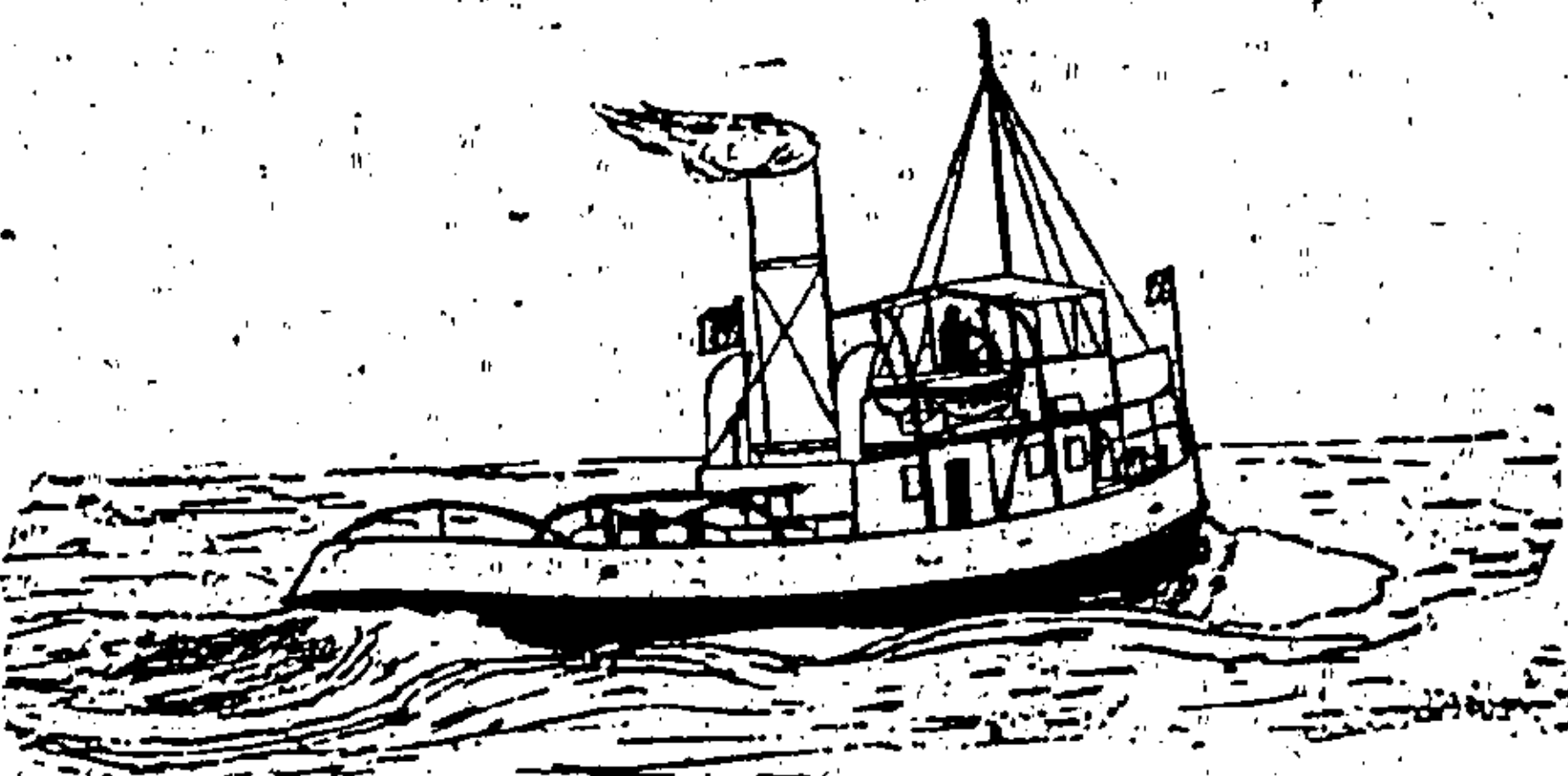
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745, a great reputation amongst connoisseurs for its mellow flavour, and still maintains a world-wide identical quality.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons: Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds: Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.



OLD-PIPED TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers

Ask Us about Canada.



SHOULD you require information about Canada's business, trade, natural resources, etc., we shall be pleased to supply you with information and data. In your business dealings with Canada we can offer you every banking facility through our chain of over 600 Branches.

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NEW YORK, U.S.A. BARCELONA, SPAIN.



BORROWERS' MORALS. BOOK-LENDING PROBLEM.

From school days to life's close suspicion of book-borrowers haunts book-owners (writes Mr. William Jaggard in the *Bookman's Journal*). It is difficult, painfully difficult sometimes, to refuse a friend the desired loan of a volume. Equally hard perhaps, having done it, to recall months or years afterwards, the identity of that careless borrower for the purpose of recovering a truant tome, or part of a treasured set. These seem to be two fairly safe rules only:—

1.—Never to lend (or, as an alternative):
2.—Keep a loan register, and request borrowers to sign it.
From the rediscovery of the printing are in the 15th century onwards, and even earlier, sundry devices have been adopted by bibliophiles to protect their literary hoards. These range from friendly appeal, through courteous caution and witty threat, down to the bitterest curse. But literary owners and guardians know to their cost, that the infallible means for restoring a missing book to their shelves has yet to be invented.

BISHOP AND CURSE.

The earliest English warning I have yet encountered was written in a manuscript (now in the Bodleian Library) over six centuries since. It is amusing to note that it takes the form of an exorcism, proving how ancient is that book-borrowing trouble. The MS. formed part of the monastic library at Robertbridge, Sussex. After the dismantling of this establishment the volume appears to have wandered to Devon. The inscription is as follows:—

This book belongs to Saint Mary of Robertbridge. Whoever shall steal it, or sell it, or in any way alienate it from this house, or mutilate, let him be anathema maranatha.

In A.D. 1327-28 the volume passed into the possession of John de Grandison, Bishop of Exeter, who desired to avoid the denunciation. He had apparently discovered, like some non-superstitious folk of later days, that sundry monkish curses of old have an uncomfortable habit of taking effect, as witness Cowdray and Billesley. Beneath the inscription the Bishop therefore wrote:—
I, John, Bishop of Exeter, know, not where the aforesaid house is, nor did I steal this book; but acquired it in a lawful way.

A GEM.

The early English library owned by John Wilmot, of Moscovitz, Lancashire, was notable not only for its contents, but for the finest gem of its kind I have yet encountered in the way of bookish verse:—

I, John Wilmot of Moscovitz owneth me,
Quin ille me jure tenet
Then I his booke consent to bee
Quicquid; me inspicit.

These four lines vary slightly in different books formerly at Moscovitz. In a 15th century "Book of Hours," the above was followed by these two delightful verses, terse, simple, and effective in their open appeal:—
Good finder, who thou art
I speak to thee unknown.
Think ever in thy heart
Each one would have his own.

Then keep me not a day,
But freely me restore
To him that will repay
Thee friendly, evermore.

A zealous Spanish book-lover, Don Juan Arbol, of Mexico, used a striking verse, thus rendered by F. W. Fuller in his "Evadne: A handful of verse":—

Give away a precious book!
'Tis hard to do it!
Trust it even for a time!
Too oft you rue it!
Lend it to the first that asks,
Should you care about it!
Is worse than giving it away
And doing once for all without it!
Hence, sir, you see I scarce pretend
My books to trust or give; still less to lend.

GIVE IT A KICK.

An article upon this subject would miss much interest if it omitted schoolboy effusions. Not to every boy, or man, is given the power of expression in verse, hence school lyrics more often end in doggerel; but the meaning is "clear enough," as these specimens witness. The first one, it should be said, has many variations:—
If this book gets off the track
Give it a kick and send it back:
My book is one thing,
My fist another,
If you steal the one
You'll feel the other.

Another boy used the following verse, followed by an ominous drawing of a gallows. For "honest" he doubtless meant "dishonest." It seems somewhat illogical to ask a corpse for a missing book; but to the schoolboy, rhyme is more important than reason:—
Steal not this book, my honest friend,
For fear the gallows will be your end!
Up the ladder and down the rope
There you'll hang until you choke;
Then I'll come along, and say,
Where's that book you stole away!

THE RESTRICTION OF K.B.E.'s.

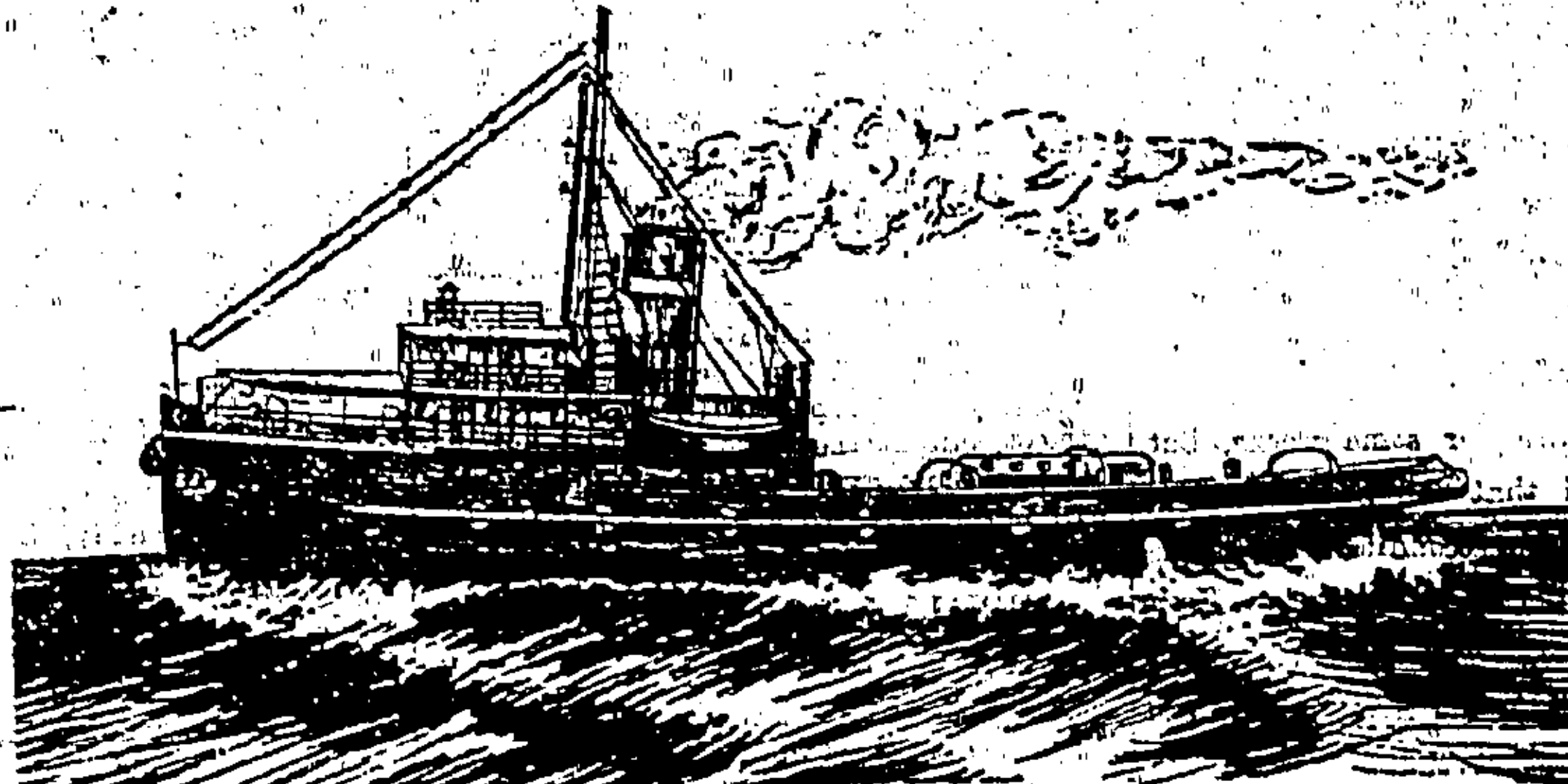
They were discussing the order vestricling henceforth the number of K.B.E.'s. "And a good job, too!" said the first man. "Why Cardiff, where I come from, is known as the 'City of Dreadful Night'." "Windsor, where I live, is pretty bad," said the stockbroker. "Every mayor is knighted on retirement." "Ah! The City of Dreadful Knight Mayors!"

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



Steel Twin Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m) Depth 17' (m) L.H.P. 2000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

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The brand of historic lineage.

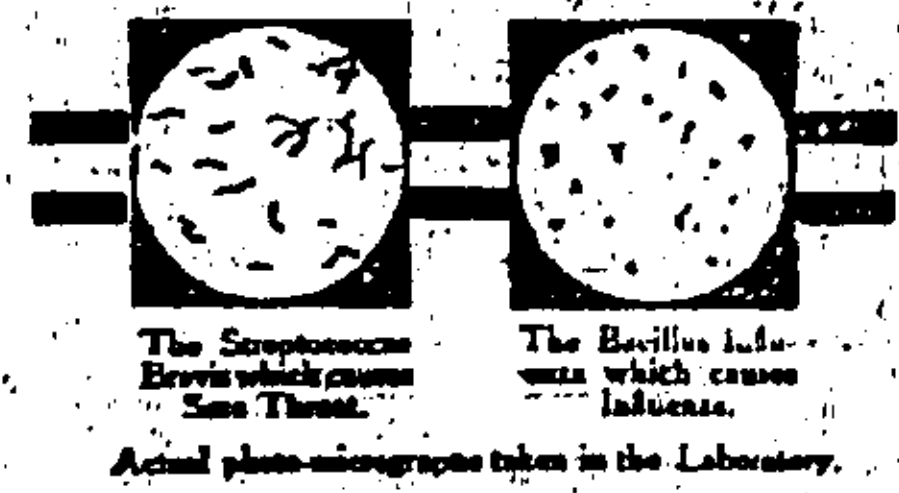
HOLD an historic firm responsible for the quality of your guest's whisky by serving "P.D." Scotch. No difference in price, but a big difference in quality.

Everyone's favorite Scotch—everywhere.

PETER DAWSON, LTD., Distillers,
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Sole Distributing Agents for Hongkong and South China—
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16, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

"Bruce Monument" Stirling.



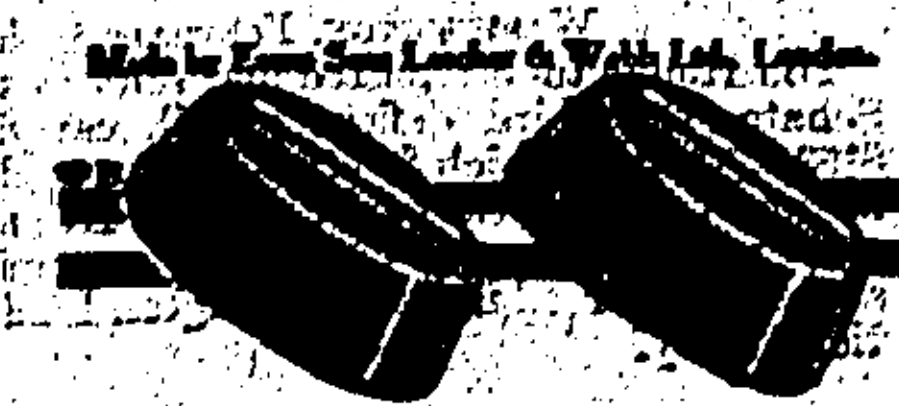
These are the cause of SORE THROATS

Disease spreading germs swarm in the air in countless millions, always seeking to attack through the mouth and throat.

EVANS' Pastilles

are the sure protection. They resist the germs of influenza, Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Fever, etc., the first symptom of which is a sore throat.

Be wise in time and buy a box to-day. At the first sign of a sore throat take Evans' Pastilles.



Consider Your Health.

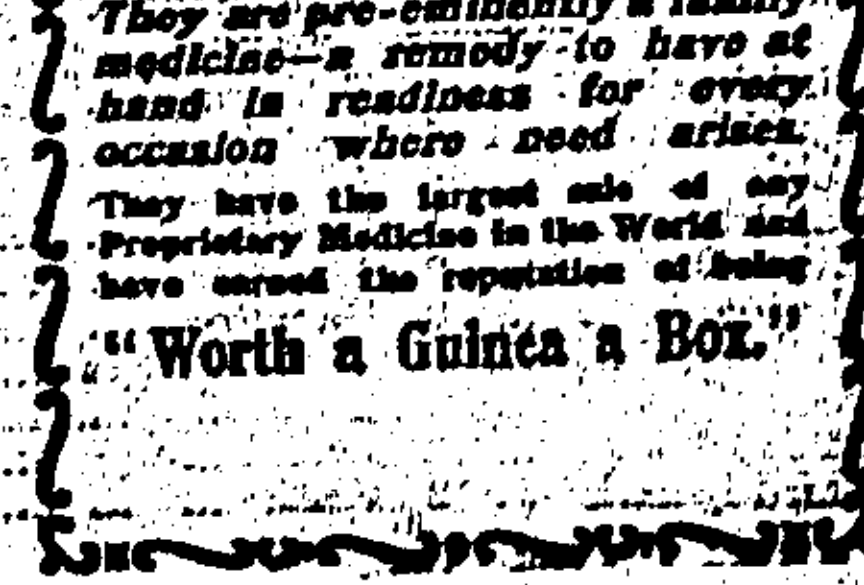
When you consider how much depends upon it, what can be more important to you than the state of your health? If you are troubled with indigestion, health your capacities for work or pleasure are affected. Thousands of people know by old experience that

Beecham's Pills

are a blessing in the household and exercise a most beneficial effect in cases of Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, and other disturbing forms of stomach and dyspeptic trouble.

Beecham's Pills are good allies for men, women and child. Take according to directions. They are pre-eminently a family medicine—a remedy to have at hand in readiness for every occasion where need arises.

They have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the World, and have earned the reputation of being "Worth a Guinea a Box."

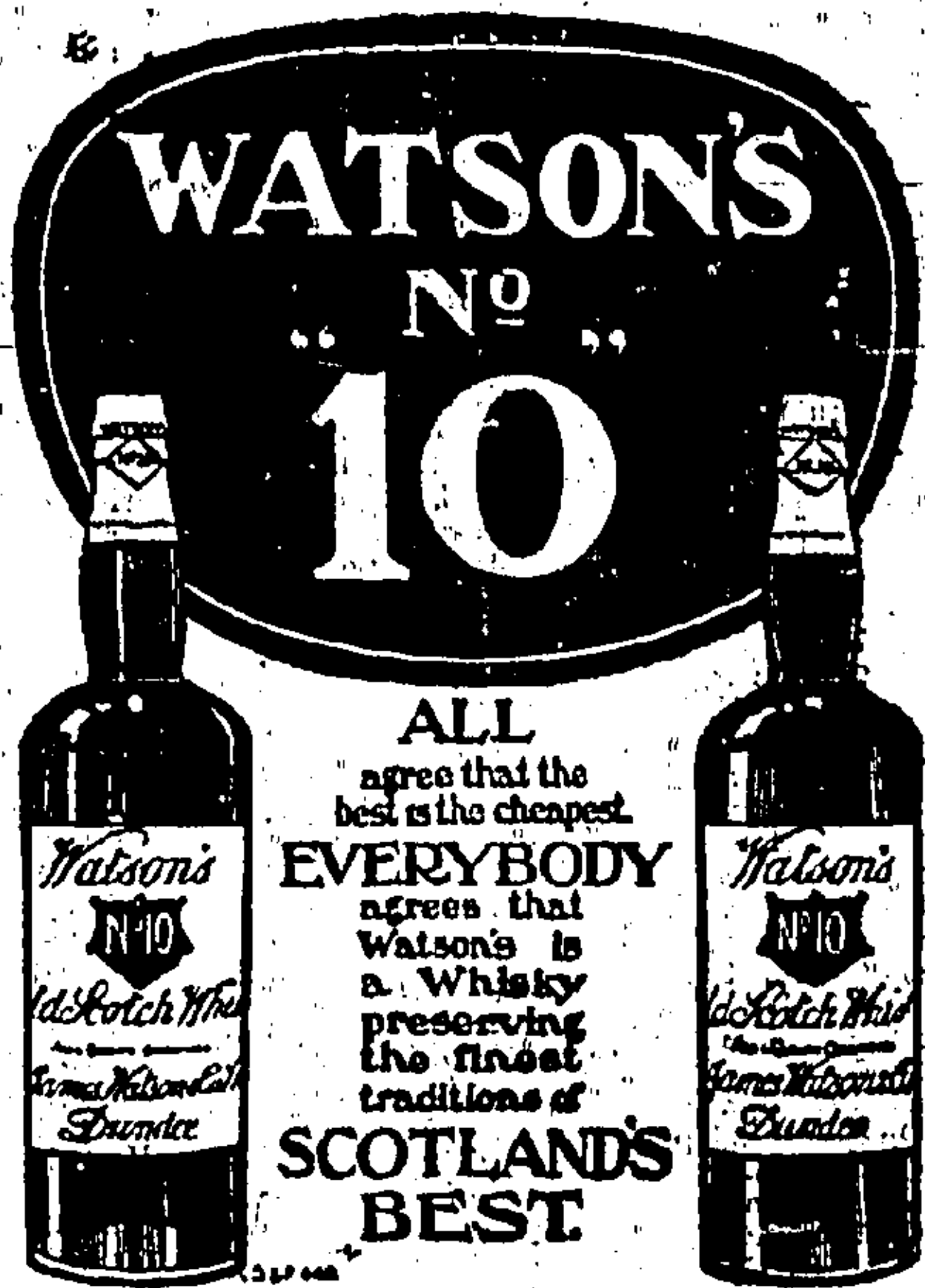


Your Baby's Early Days

Baby's natural food is mother's milk: if he cannot get this you must give him food which is practically identical with mother's milk. Only so can you keep baby well and happy.

The Allenburys' Foods provide exactly what baby needs to make him strong and healthy during the first critical months.



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Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.
OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Havenstein	12,250 tons	about 22nd March
Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about end of April
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about end of May
Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
Ludendorff	12,250 tons	about 24th March
Carl Legion	9,000 tons	about 14th April
Havenstein	12,250 tons	about beginning of May
Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about beginning of June
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about beginning of July
Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 10 first class passengers.

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1st Class Fare to Singapore: \$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M/S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for GENOA, DUNKIRK, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS, about 10th March.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Indien"	10th March	10th April
M/S. "Ochil"	26th March	2nd May
M/S. "Kina"	15th April	17th May
M/S. "Malaya"	29th April	1st June
M/S. "Bolivia"	16th May	20th June
M/S. "Panama"	4th June	8th July
M/S. "Australia"	1st July	7th August

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

YOUTH AND AGE
WHO WOULD BE YOUNG AGAIN!

This remarkable letter, written in the mood of "Rabbi Ben Ezra" and signed "Sennex," appeared recently in the Daily Telegraph:—

"Would I be young again! That is the question I have been asking myself since I read your Paris correspondent's message in this morning's paper. From time to time it is reported that those of us before whom the shadows are lengthening as we trudge along life's highway with the perennially renewed sunshine of youth shining behind us, may, if we will, roll off the burden of the years, retracing to a Paris audience how this miracle is to be achieved—for a miracle it would be. Which of us, if given the choice, would wish to be rejuvenated did it mean starting life again, if not at the threshold of manhood or womanhood?

It is possible that the answer would reveal that, after all, the sexes are in the very order of nature, not on an equality. "Women are only told that they resemble angels when they are young and beautiful." Would the average woman, of average looks, who will never see her 40th birthday again, desire to turn back the pages of life and feel once more the intoxication of youth? A good deal would probably depend upon each individual woman's experience. There are happy mothers in homes which they have made, with children rising around them, in whose lives they live once more, who would certainly ask not to face again the hazards of youth. As they look around them at other women they would shrink from the risk. But what would women to whom life has brought none of the joys of motherhood say? There is amongst us many a professional woman who finds in her work vindication of the stealing years. Would she welcome another opportunity of shaping her career? I doubt it. But there are others to whom the years have brought a poor harvest—women who are doomed to a colourless existence, who have discovered no part to play in the great drama worth another chance, surely it is they, particularly if in their youth they had good looks as well as beauty of form! But would they face again the menace of the years?"

IF YOUTH BUT KNEW.

If the inquiry were put to a man successful in profession or business, would he accept the offer of youth? It would mean much to him, for with advancing age he feels that his physical if not mental powers are failing. Even though he has not suffered from ill-health, he knows that he cannot do as he once did. He is told by his doctor that he must be careful. He realises that the advice is wise, but he resents it none the less. He seems to those around him to be fighting against old age and all that he fears it means. Does he want to remain as he is—a man who can enjoy the passing hour, with all the pleasure that they bring? Even if he has had misfortune, would he begin? "If youth but knew!" he exclaims, but would middle age willingly embrace youth once more, with all its pitfalls, even with the benefit of the experience heaped up with the passing years? You who are in middle age, look back along the road you have travelled! Study once more the deceptive signposts at its cross-roads! Conjure up again the figures of all your fellow-travellers! Is it your ambition to tread that road again?

Who is afraid of old age? When we are told of ways of becoming young once more, the suggestion is that the old would wish to be young again. Perhaps Shakespeare more than anyone else has created the impression that old age is a disaster—a disaster none the less because it comes to all. "An old man is twice a child." Other poets in their heyday have written mournfully of its inevitableness. It has become common currency that old age is a state which we would all wish to escape. How many fairy stories repeat the refrain. The child is taught that the prince and princess "lived happily ever afterwards." If that were possible, would it represent the height of youth? What young man or maiden does not long for maturity—eager for the battle of life, with all its failures and triumphs—hoping, perhaps, that it may be all triumphs! There is always a Pisgah ahead—just hidden from view a few steps and seemingly ambition will be realised. But one hilltop reached, another opens to the view. That is the zest of life. It is to the order of humanity.

THE AIR MINE.

LATEST DEADLY WEAPON OF WAR.

It has now become known what is the secret behind the 65 miles of flight by a small, wirelessly controlled, pilotless airplane in America.

It is the first practical step in the development of a new and most terrible weapon of scientific war—the "air mine," or slowly moving mass of explosives, supported by wings, and travelling under wireless control at vast altitudes, which, when its sensors have manoeuvred into the position they desire, is made to fall upon any great munition centre or densely populated area. Vast tubular containers, laden with incendiary matter or poison gases, and supported in the air by deeply arched metal wings can, according to secret experiments now in progress, be guided long distances through the air by wireless control, and without those at the concealed earth station needing to trace in any way, visually the actual movement.

The "air mine" itself, as it creeps through the sky, will send back to its base a constant stream of "purely automatic" wireless signals, and these received by definite direction-finding apparatus, will enable the wireless engineers to plot out on a chart precisely where the great mine is in the air at any given moment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ERUPTIONS ON
BABY'S EARAnd Chin. Itched and
Burned. Cuticura Healed.

"At the age of four months my baby broke out with a wet eruption on the top of his ear, and after two months & broke out on his chin and spread all around his ear. He used to scratch at the eruptions, and at night he would scream with agony and irritation. It made him thin and pale."

"I read how Cuticura helped others and I sent for a free sample. I bought more, and in less than three weeks he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Prudence Deckombe, 88, Pen-y-enry Rd., Tooting, London, S.W. 17, Eng.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura for the toilet.

See the Cuticura Soap and 24 Sold Everywhere. The Cuticura Soap is made in the U.S.A. and is the best for all skin troubles. It is the best for all skin troubles. It is the best for all skin troubles.

12-22

P.H.O.T.O.S

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STUDIES, DRAWINGS.

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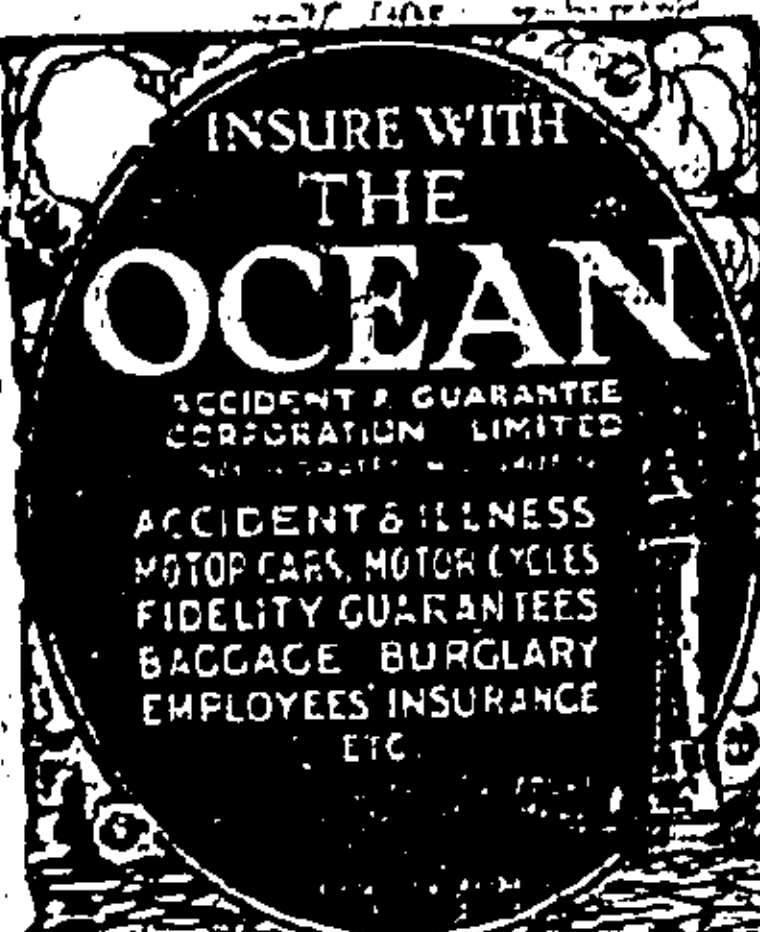
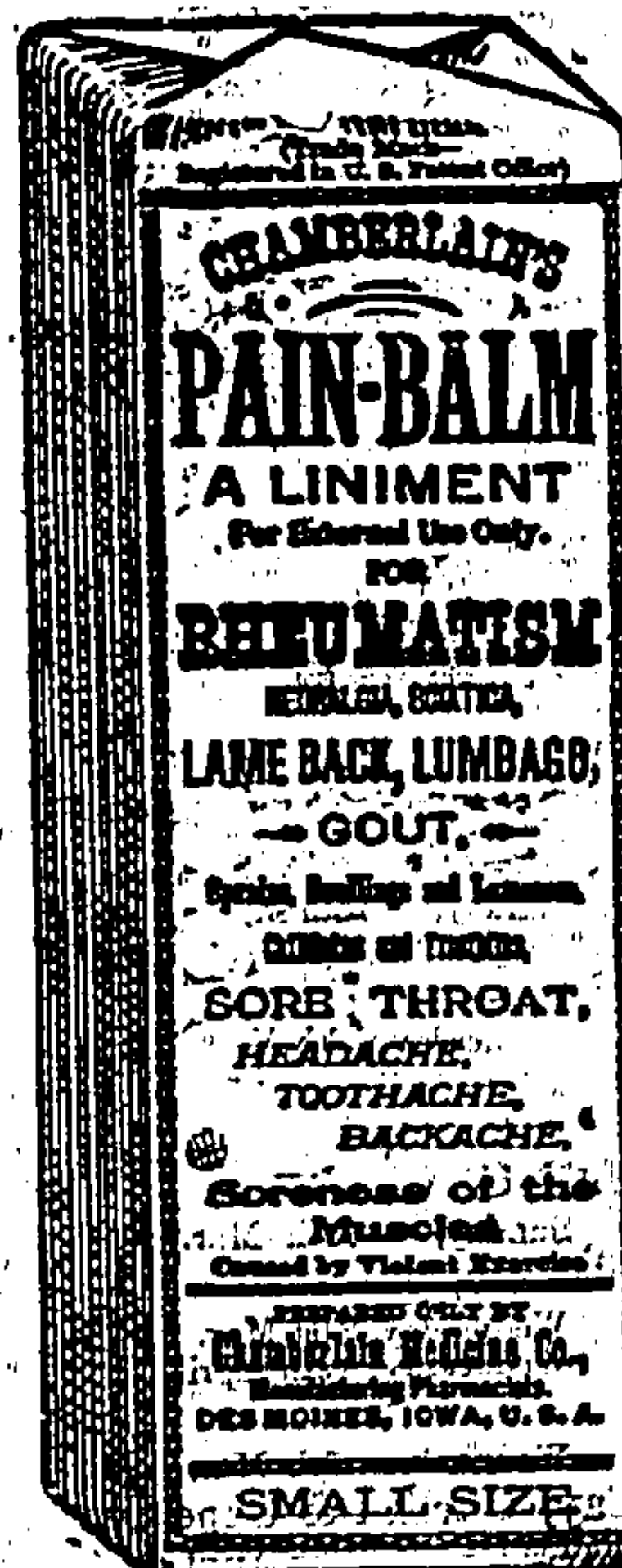
State wishes clearly and write to

MR. GENNETT,

CALLE CUYAS, BARCELONA,

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13061



SHANGHAI OFFICE—

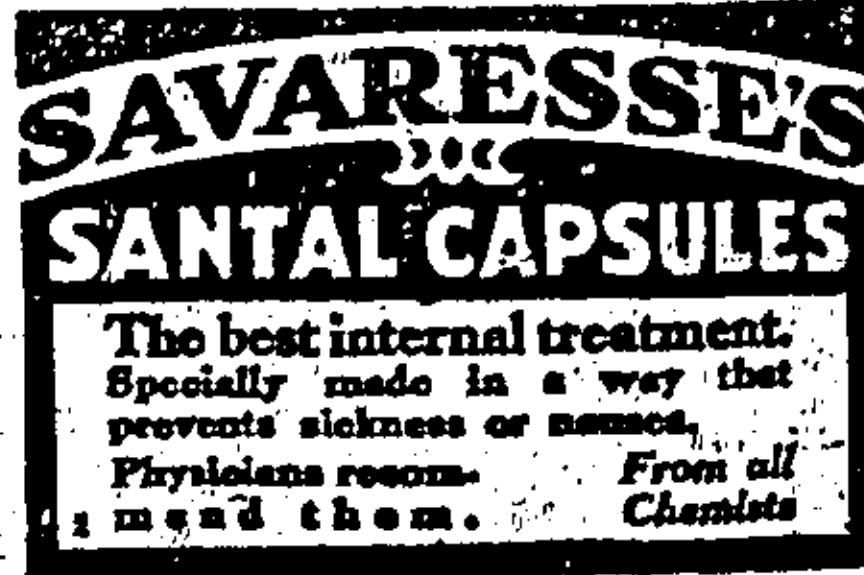
6A, PEKING ROAD.

AGENTS for Hongkong

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Then by their own controlling signals actuating a marvellously ingenious mechanical brain within the great pilotless machine miles distant, they will be able to steer it here and there until it has reached a point in the sky above the area in which it is to work its havoc.

INDO-CHINA

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SAILINGS "SUBJECT TO" ALTERATION.

BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG" Tuesday	8th Mar. 11 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" Wednesday	7th Mar. Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG" Thursday	8th Mar. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KONGSANG" Thursday	8th Mar. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KANGSANG" Friday	9th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TUNGKANG" Friday	9th Mar. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"TAKSANG" Sunday	11th Mar. Noon
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ESANG" Tuesday	13th Mar. 10 a.m.
BANDAKAN	"HINSANG" Tuesday	13th Mar. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" Wednesday	14th Mar. 3 p.m.
KOBE via YOKOHAMA	"FOOKSANG" Sunday	18th Mar. Noon
TIENTSIN	"CHEPSHANG" Wednesday	21st Mar. Noon
KURE	"LAISANG" Friday	23rd Mar. 4 p.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNANG" Saturday	24th Mar. 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta via Singapore and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Lights and fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through bills of lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and large cargo, calling at Haiphong when in season.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Baidwin by two 5,000-ton steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG", both steamers of having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jelebu, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 8th March at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA

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OUTWARDS.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADE"	12th Mar.	"GLENSHIRE"	10th Mar.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENARIFF"	25th Mar.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	25th Mar.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENOGLE"	9th Apr.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals:
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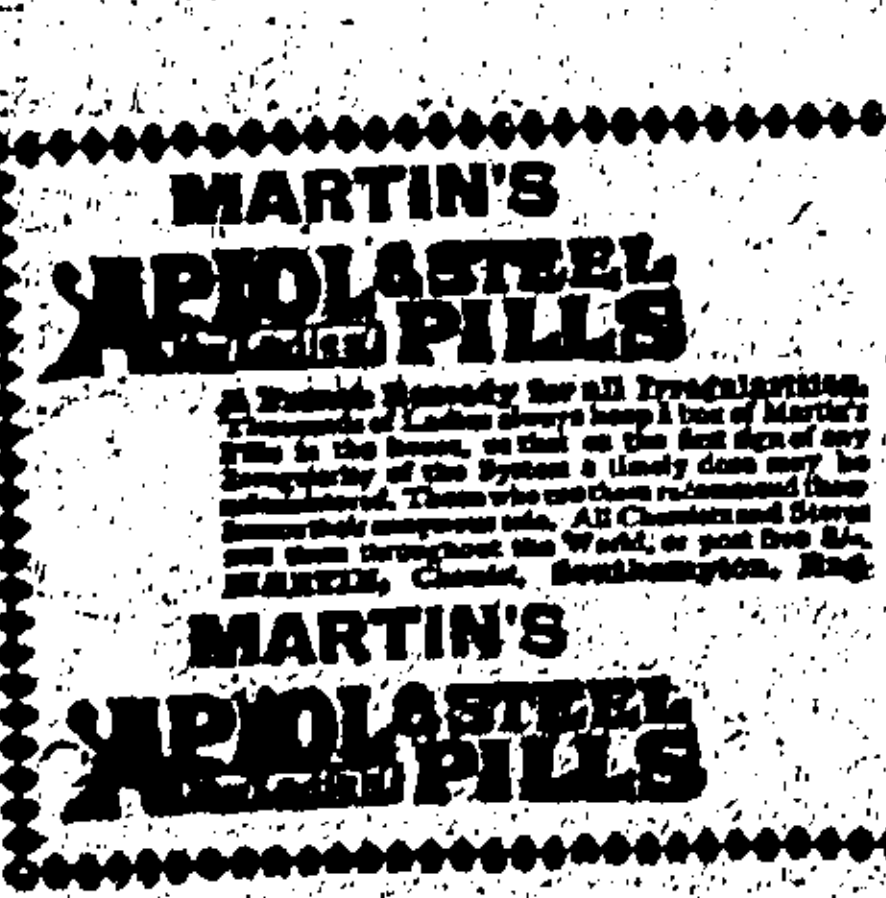
Chosen (Korea)	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Labrador Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Naha Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kamakura Hotel	Matsumoto Hotel	Nikko Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Park Hotel	Niigata Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kanagawa Hotel	Miyajima Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Kobe Hotel	Miyazaki Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
Oriental Hotel	Nagasaki Hotel	Osaka Hotel	Yokohama Hotel
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei—Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Chosen (Korea)	Changchun Hotel	Hailu (Manchuria)
Fusan Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Kobe Hotel	Dairen Hotel	Yamato Hotel
Kyushu Hotel	Yamato Hotel	Yamato Hotel
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